

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1793.

[Whole No. 398.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as soon as a sufficient number of them are finished, to secure a regular supply during the publication, which will probably be early next Spring, the work will be put to press.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very respectable number of Subscribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He assures them and the public in general, that no pains or expense shall be spared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. It shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

III. Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.

IV. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

V. No advance required.

VI. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

VII. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

* Subscriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publisher; in New-York, by all the booksellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boston, by Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. West; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleston, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by sundry other persons throughout the United States. (lawf)

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,

A. MOORE,

JOHN HAYE,

DAVID STONE,

SAM. M'CORKLES

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white foot. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars. Boston, Nov. 28. cptf.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the the United States.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Send you a few thoughts on the state of our American Indians—if they are calculated to inspire more just or benevolent sentiments respecting them, by inserting them in your Gazette, you will oblige your humble servant, LYCURGUS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the length of time that has elapsed since the discovery of this country—the number and success of the emigrants, and the rapid growth and improvement of the settlements, little or no attention has been paid to the melioration of the state of the natives of the soil.—We are indeed imperfectly acquainted with the real state of manners among them.—The remarks which have hitherto been made upon the subject are too few and detached, too informal and extravagant to satisfy an enquiring mind.—The accounts which have been published, have generally been derived from traders and travellers who have been engaged in business, and have not had leisure or talents for accurate observation. From the small progress which the Indians have made in improvement, an opinion has arisen and is current among a certain class of citizens, that they are incapable of civilization.—An idea so injurious to the feelings of benevolence, so inconsistent with the powers of the human mind and the strongest propensities of human nature, and so directly contrary to the progress of savage manners in past ages, must be well supported to merit our assent.

This incapacity of the Indians if any such exists must arise from some imbecility either of body or mind, but that no such infirmity can with justice be ascribed to them, the uniform testimony of all who have become acquainted with them sufficiently evinces.

In their persons and complexions like all other nations they are subject to those minute variations which climate, mode of living, poverty, or delicacy of food and the ease or difficulty of acquiring it contributed to create. They are generally tolerably well made, tall and straight, and very seldom deformed; they are remarkably active in war and in the chase—capable of enduring the greatest hardships and fatigues and in an astonishing degree insensible of inclement seasons.—The women suffer very little from the pains of child birth—they need no assistance but from nature and their own constitutions, and are confined but a few hours from their usual employments.—They have generally good health without any precautions to preserve it, and are strangers to many diseases which afflict polished nations. The powers of their minds are in no respect inferior to the qualities of their bodies; they discover great sagacity in those things with which their circumstances render them familiar; they are able to perceive with incredible facility the traces of man or beast—“on the smoothest grass, on the hardest earth, and even on the very stones will they discover the traces of an enemy, and by the shape of the footsteps and the distance between the prints distinguish not only whether it is a man or woman who has passed that way, but even the nation to which they belong.”

They will cross a trackless forest of immense extent without any material deviation from the place at which they aimed; they will point to the place of the sun though intercepted by clouds, and direct their course with surprising exactness by a nice attention to minute circumstances which escape the notice of more improved people.

The habit of relying upon their memories for the knowledge of past transactions, with the artificial means they use to strengthen the principle of association, render them surprisingly retentive.

Their language, correspondent to their ideas, is narrow and simple—many of their speakers, however, have arrived at considerable eminence, a greater fluency of words and grace of action than could reasonably be expected from a people ignorant of the arts and sciences, and all those terms to which improved society gives birth.—Their speeches are generally bold and nervous—full of striking images, and sometimes truly sublime. The qualities of the mind and body give rank and distinction among them.—The Sachems who preside in their councils and direct the affairs of the tribe, derive their influence wholly from the opinion which the nation entertains of their wisdom and integrity.—Their leaders in war also owe their authority to the public estimation of their courage and conduct.—As a further proof of their mental qualifications, I might mention the proficiency of such of them as have enjoyed the means of instruction—it has generally been equal to the most sanguine expectations—their rude attempts at the arts are curious and discover great ingenuity and invention.—To these may be added their magnanimity, their hospitality, and their fidelity to their friends—virtues in which they are unparalleled by civilized nations.

[To be continued.]

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

SUNDY observations, which have appeared in Mr. Fenno's paper, deserve notice, as they tend to impress our southern brethren with an idea, that faction and party have transfused themselves from individuals, into the northern States themselves.

The southern members of Congress are rallied, as having instituted an enquiry into the State of the public funds, for the purpose of exhibiting an assumed integrity over those of the north, who have not been, as may be inferred from the paragraph, active in, or indeed approving of the measure.

And the agricultural interest have their attention very seriously called, to the favor shewn them, “in not being called on by the collector for the fruits of their labour.”

In the first paragraph, railery is resorted to, for the purpose of suppressing or discountenancing an enquiry, made fundamental by the constitution in the following clause: “No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published from time to time.”

And in the second, a gross fraud is inculcated for a truth. Both are calculated to nurture faction and party.

It would be well for the landed and laboring people of America to consider what this party is, and what it ought to be.

With respect to what it is:

A monied interest, amazed at the extent and brilliancy of its acquisitions, so wonderful as to excite apprehensions as to their safety, are governed by the following principles:

- 1st. To encrease the public debt by every artifice, for the purpose of enlisting more troops, armed with money, which is power.
- 2d. To discountenance enquiries into public funds, and economy in their management, as obstructing their designs.
- 3d. To strengthen their party, by creating a northern and southern interest, opposed to each other, between states, which have, in fact, a common interest.
- 4th. To effect a silent, though fundamental revolution, by transferring the national influence over the Legislature, to a monied interest in the hands of a few individuals.
- 5th. And finally, to erect a monarchy or aristocracy, to restrain the deceived majority, should they ever recover their understandings.

With respect to what it ought to be:

The party ought to consist of the monied interest only, because their designs and principles are clearly in opposition to the landed and labouring interests of all denominations. These, in order to preserve their liberties ought,

- 1st. To economise the public revenues.
- 2d. To pay the debt as fast as possible.
- 3d. To watch over the public resources, and apply them in the most beneficial mode.

This arrangement of parties is cunningly eluded by fostering separate interests between the States; by persuading the laboring classes that the taxes favor them; and by a series of newspaper paragraphs and correspondences, written by speculators, who have money and leisure for such performances, and who had rather write than work for a livelihood.

The monied interest is a kind of flying squadron, whose object is to divide the great mass of the people, by a geographical line, and to cajole one division, that they may live at free quarter on the labor of both.

Hence it would be well for the people to consider,

1st. Whether an attempt to persuade them, that they do not pay taxes, is not a delusion? Are taxes any thing, except labor? If the merchant pays a tax on his coat or mine, must not labor ultimately reimburse him? Is not this delusion designed to lull the agricultural and mechanical interests into security, and to blunt their enquiries concerning the disposition of the taxes?

2d. Whether those who pay, or those who receive, are most likely to search into the disposition of public money? and how far this principle will apply, respectively, to the conduct of those members of Congress, who encourage or embarrass such an enquiry?

3d. Whether fiscal perplexities are not calculated to keep them in ignorance as to the disposition of their money? Whether ignorance is not a good soil, in which to plant despotism? And whether they have had a plain and simple statement of the public funds, from the establishment of the government to this day?

For my part, it seems to me, that all the landed and labouring classes of citizens, in all the States, have one common interest, and that nothing but wooden men, will suffer themselves to be played off like puppets, by newspaper paragraphs, for the emolument of fellows behind the curtain.

A FARMER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A FAC SIMILE.

IT is too easily conceded that a great clamor is always a proof of something being wrong. We have men whose trade it is (a meaner and blacker trade than chimney-sweeping) to make as much noise as they can against government—for what the people's servants do—for what they neglect to do—for the thoughts of our rulers hearts, (which these imps pretend to know) all, all is wrong. Not a single good thing has been done or intended. The same men are chosen over and over again—which looks something like popular confidence in their integrity. Generally speaking they are not rich—far from it—they must sink or swim with the people they represent. Their private characters stand too, as well as can be said of any body of men. Our dealers in lamp-black, however, go on with their work; and it is asserted by themselves, with no small joy, that they have at last got the government to look, when seen from the south, as black as a ship's bottom.—A certain Gazette serves as their tar-kettle.—It is trumpeted twice a week; who would have thought our new government—our bright-sided constitution would so soon have got into this trim.—It is time to sink her for a hulk. Again they cry why does not Congress attend to the voice of the people? There is great discontent! They might add, we are sure there is, for we made it. There is nothing these people cannot say, and there is no measure which cannot be lied into some discredit. Sons of mischief take an example, as follows:

The rage for innovation is rather a destroyer than a reformer. The excellent trial by jury is the better as well as the safer for its being ancient. It has slowly improved, and time has made it justly venerable. It is scarcely possible that any new plan could be so perfect in its first construction as this mode of trial. Yet it would be one of the easiest things in the world to show from theory how defective it is. Our jewellers could turn out a set of arguments ready cut and dry, at a moments warning, to show that it is unconstitutional, dangerous and disagreeable to a free country. They might borrow from their Gazette; with a very slight change of here and there a word, the old story would do. Twelve men are despots. Lords of our lives and properties. Our inalienable and unalienable rights are alienated, trucked off and put into their hands as pawn-brokers, to be delivered back or not as they may think proper.—We must take them, damaged or sound, clean or dirty, as they come from these new made lords, our masters hands. What absurdity. Trust questions of offence to ignorance—make folly a casuist—ask them to tell, and with exactness, what they do not know themselves. What a chance for prejudice, partiality and corruption. Rich men will buy 12 men, as often as they have occasion, and thus oppress the poor under the color of law. Mens rights will be usurped, and justice turned into a mockery. Freemen, will ye bear this? will ye bow your necks to this tyranny—to this project for making lords by the dozen—to this fair for the sale of conscience—this export and import trade of corruption. It was not so in 1775.—Then the people judged by their committee. Power was kept in the hands which have a right to hold it. For the people are the fountain of power—the true sovereigns of America!

There is not a word of truth in all this flourish, and yet, if juries were now first established by a law of Congress, we should have every word trumpeted in our ears, by the false friends of liberty and the people.

MR. FENNO,

It is observed that you have been liberal in your publications of remarks respecting the mover of the resolutions of the House of Representatives, requiring a development of the real state of the Treasury.—It is requested, as the only atonement, that you re-print the enclosed piece signed Franklin, and any other which may serve to present to the public view, a fair statement of the question on both sides.

THE appeal made to the public by the Secretary of the Treasury in his remonstrance of February the 4th, against the resolutions of Congress for information relative to the state of the funds, teems with indications to attract the public attention.

Though it be overlooked that great delay was incurred in preparing and transmitting this performance to London, whilst the session, and the investigation were passing rapidly to an end;

Though nothing is asked touching this solicitude and anxiety, to keep up the price of stock and certificates in a foreign country;

Though the indelicacy of printing the paper in hand-bills, and in circulating it without the permission of Congress, is admitted to be no infringement of the Constitution;

Yet the spirit and flavour of the piece ought to receive that free investigation, which it solicits by its own example.

The politics of such of our representatives

as countenance the enquiry into the state of the public resources, have been often branded with the epithet of antifederal. And this appellation hath been liberally bestowed upon them by the fiscal faction.

It is of importance to the community to know, to whom this epithet in truth belongs. The cry is no criterion by which to judge. The perpetrator of a felony, is usually more vociferous in his exclamations than his pursuers themselves.

The constitution enacts, "that a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time." An account of public monies and funds is here explicitly directed by a constitutional mandate. Can it be imagined, that the only individual capable of complying with it, and actually provided by law as the instrument for it, is the only individual entitled to an abatement from the injunction?

The Secretary admits that this account hath never been produced, but asserts, "that until the last resolutions, no call has been made upon him, which rendered it proper to exhibit a general view of the public monies and funds." He is deaf to the voice of the constitution, although in this instance its lungs are exerted in the loudest and most articulate tone.

Such accounts were designed as a check, and do certainly militate powerfully against monarchy and aristocracy;

First. By counteracting corruption, and money-influence of every kind in the legislature.

Secondly. By producing economy, lessening taxes, and diminishing the number of tax-gatherers, whose interest generally unites them with administration.

Thirdly. By obviating the acquirement of exorbitant wealth, from the temporary use of public money.

Is the genius of the constitution monarchical or republican? Who are most federal—those who join their voice to the call of the constitution, or those who are deaf to this fundamental remonstrance?—Let the impartial judge. The apology of the Secretary in its best view, is an acknowledgement that he has been guilty of a suppression, in violation of the constitution.

But it is proper to enquire, whether this suppression has been accidental or systematic?—If the former, a plain, placid, intelligible statement of the public funds may be expected. But if a system hath been concerted by the enquiry, passion, artifice, perplexity, will be resorted to in its defence.

Let a scold in politics and human nature, reflect on the following indications of this letter, and doubt if he can, whose image and superscription it bears.

It selects the individual member, who moved for the enquiry into the state of the Treasury, as the object of newspaper animadversion; although the tacit breach of the constitution by the Secretary, and the rejection of a proposition of like import at the preceding session, conspired in stimulating him to do his duty.

It is in the file of a remonstrance from a constituent, who "acquiesces in the sufficiency of motives," but yet censures the act itself.

It censures the reasons leading to the resolutions; it admits of the sufficiency of the motives inducing the resolutions; it censures the resolutions as requiring an impracticable compliance; it still promises to perform this impracticability; and having easily effected it, boasts of a success, which "must obviate every idea of a balance unaccounted for." What is this but one tissue of contradiction?

It amuses people, by a labored explanation of an ingenious contrivance, by which two millions may be turned and turned, until the result is—0.

It endeavors to change the object of enquiry, by soliciting the public attention to an examination of the accuracy of a conjectural statement:

And it concludes with an injunction upon the members of Congress to wait upon his officers for information, lest their enquiries should turn out to be insignificant, especially if founded upon a "voluntary disclosure" of the Secretary himself.

The motives and effects of these indications, deserve some portion of the public attention.

What member of Congress will in future move for a "statement of the receipts and expenditures of public money," if he is to be dragged into a newspaper controversy, and exposed to the odium and abuse of the paper faction, set on by the master of the pack?

When Congress itself is accused in a majestic file of condescension (if the expression is allowable) does it not evince a reliance upon some hidden influence? Especially should Congress shrink from its own act, and surrender at discretion one of its own members, as a hostage for their future good behaviour.

Are not contradictions, and uninteresting transmutations of fiscal entries, indicative of a design to deceive and mislead?

Is not the attempt to detach the public eye from its true object, suspicious? The lure often decoys a whole flock of pigeons from their safe line of progress, into the net of the merciless sportsman. And is not an attempt to avoid public enquiries, by a reference of individual members to fiscal officers, designed to continue the present darkness of the public mind, as to the knowledge of public funds?

Fellow citizens, piece these circumstances together, and extract the result for yourselves.

Democracy delights in public knowledge—Simplicity ought to be the garb of her fiscal arrangements—with inviolability she reveres and fulfills the constitution, because it is the will of the people—She is jealous of the independence of the legislature, collectively and individually—She abhors artifice, perplexity, and intrigue—with alacrity and perspicuity

she gives an account of her conduct—and she exhibits public funds in dollars and cents for every passenger to view.

A contrary conduct cannot be the effect of accident; it is the result of political system, and ignorance itself, unblinded by interest, cannot find a difficulty in discovering what that system is.

FRANKLIN.

February 15.

MR. FENNO,
THERE is a curious statement re-published in your last Gazette, from the American Daily Advertiser, respecting the states who voted against Mr. Adams, and against the doors of the Senate being shut. Admitting the statement to be correct, which is not the fact, what does it prove?—It proves this—that Mr. Adams is re-elected Vice-President, by a large majority of the states—and that a large majority of the states have not expressed an opinion respecting the opening of the Senate Chamber Doors.—But it would puzzle any one to find out the least connection between these circumstances. Are the sentiments of the Vice-President on the question of opening the doors, ascertained hereby? or rather, does it not clearly appear, that a majority of the states agree in opinion with the very large majority of the Senate. It is granted that the majority is nothing, when put in competition with the views of party.

* North-Carolina, it appears, divided on the question—as well as South-Carolina and Maryland—and one of the Georgia Senators was absent.

MR. FENNO,
The following extract from the New-Brunswick Advertiser, is recommended to the perusal of the candid investigators of the Day. Yours, Z.

"IN free governments, where men enjoy the right of judging for themselves, diversity of sentiment respecting public men and measures must be expected, and is, indeed, unavoidable. This diversity however, is attended with good or bad effects, according to the principle from which it flows. If the agent be an honest and candid enquirer, if his object be truth and information, he will be ever open to conviction—and, when convinced, will think it no dishonor to retract and acknowledge his error. But on the contrary, if his mind be darkened by prejudice, he guided by selfish views, or actuated by party spirit, his opinion, however erroneously formed, no course of reasoning nor of facts can induce him to forego. He may be refuted, but will never be convinced; truth may dazzle him by its brightness, but will never eradicate or cheer. To attempt conviction under such circumstances, would be labor unprofitably bestowed."

AN ADDRESS

Of the GRAND LODGE of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS for the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS,

TO THEIR HONOURED AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WHILST the historian is describing the career of your glory, and the inhabitants of an extensive empire are made happy in your unexampled exertions—whilst some celebrate the Hero, so distinguished in liberating UNITED AMERICA, and others the Patriot who presides over her Councils, a band of brothers having always joined the acclamations of their countrymen, now testify their respect for those milder virtues which have ever graced the Man.

Taught by the precepts of our Society that all its Members stand upon a level, we venture to assume this station, and to approach you with that freedom, which diminishes our diffidence, without lessening our respect: Desirous to enlarge the boundaries of social happiness, and to vindicate the ceremonies of their Institution, this Grand Lodge have published a "Book of Constitutions," (and a copy for your acceptance accompanies this) which, by discovering the principles that actuate, will speak the eulogy of the Society—though they fervently wish the conduct of its Members may prove its highest commendation.

Convinced of his attachment to its cause, and benevolent designs, they have taken the liberty to dedicate this work to One, the qualities of whose heart, and the actions of whose life, have contributed to improve personal virtue, and extend throughout the world, the most endearing cordialities; and they humbly hope, he will pardon this freedom, and accept this tribute of their esteem and homage. May the Supreme Architect of the Universe protect and bless you, give you length of days, and increase of felicity in this world, and then receive you to the harmonious and exalted Society in Heaven.

JOHN CUTLER, Grand Master.
JOSIAH BARTLETT, Grand Wardens.
MUNGO MACKAY, Grand Wardens.
Boston December 27, A. D. 1793.

ANSWER.

To the GRAND LODGE of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS for the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

FLATTERING as it may be to the human mind, and truly honorable as it is, to receive from our fellow-citizens testimonies of approbation for exertions to promote the public welfare—it is not less pleasing to know, that the milder virtues of the heart are highly respected by a society whose liberal principles are founded in the immutable laws of truth and justice.

To enlarge the sphere of social happiness is worthy the benevolent design of a Masonic Institution. And it is most fervently to be wished, that the conduct of every member of the fraternity, as well as those publications that discover the principles which actuate them, may tend to convince mankind that the grand object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race.

While I beg your acceptance of my thanks for the "Book of Constitutions" which you have sent me, and for the honor you have done me in the dedication, permit me to assure

you, that I feel all those emotions of gratitude which your affectionate Address and cordial wishes, are calculated to inspire.—And I sincerely pray that the GREAT ARCHITECT of the Universe may bless you here, and receive you hereafter in his Immortal Temple.

G. WASHINGTON.

LAW OF THE UNION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

An ACT to continue in force for a limited time, and to amend the Act, intitled, "An Act providing the Means of Intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations."

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, intitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," which would expire at the end of the present session of Congress, be, and the same hereby is, together with this act, continued in force for the space of one year, from the passing of this act, and from thence, until the end of the session of Congress then, or next thereafter holden, and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases, where any sum or sums of money have issued, or shall hereafter issue, from the treasury, for the purposes of intercourse or treaty, with foreign nations, in pursuance of any law, the President shall be, and he hereby is authorized, to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the accounting officers of the treasury, in manner following, that is to say: by causing the same to be accounted for, specifically, in all instances, wherein the expenditure thereof may, in his judgment, be made public; and by making a certificate or certificates, or causing the Secretary of State to make a certificate or certificates of the amount of such expenditures, as he may think it advisable not to specify; and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or sums therein expressed to have been expended.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, FEBRUARY 9, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Foreign Affairs.

MILAN, Nov. 15.

THE government of Austrian Lombardy having offered the pay of thirty-two sous and a half per day (about thirteen pence sterling) to every volunteer that chose to go to fight the French, who threatened to invade that country, such was the enthusiasm among the people, and particularly among the inhabitants of the mountains, to defend their country against the invaders, and so many crowded to the places of rendezvous, that it was expected an army of more than one hundred thousand of the ablest fighting men would be formed in a very short time.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECEMBER 1.

LETTER FROM GEN. DUMOURIER.

Liege, Nov. 28.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,
"AT the head of the bravest troops in the universe, I attacked yesterday morning at seven o'clock the rear guard of the Imperialists, commanded by Gen. Staray, and consisting of 12,000 men at least. I had not so many for a great part of the day, but when the whole of the National Army displayed itself, the enemy thought of retreating, after having been forced in six villages with the loss of their General.

"Prudence, and the shortness of the day, prevented me from entering the city. I entered it at nine this morning, and it is impossible for me to describe the joy and the delightful sensations which the inhabitants experienced at our arrival. Republican ideas have here the same characters of reason and energy in France. I dare affirm, that in four days a National Guard will be perfectly organized, and that in fifteen Liege will have a National Convention. The French army shews itself every day more and more worthy of the cause which it supports, and deserves that you should attend to its wants. Our loss does not exceed 15 or 20 men killed or wounded—that of the enemy to 5 or 600 at least, among whom they

have to regret, above all, Gen. Staray. Defenders are arriving continually.

"I have taken up my lodgings in the Palace of the Bishop of Liege, who went off precipitately at three o'clock yesterday morning. I shall cause Citizen Jolevet to take an exact inventory of the papers he has left.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

"P.S. Lieut. Col. Philip Devaux is the bearer of these dispatches."

Kersant moved, that a letter of thanks might be sent to Gen. Dumourier; but this was opposed by several members, who said it would be time enough when he had finished his career.

The committee of public instruction was ordered to draw up a general address to all the armies, and their commanders.

Gen. Dumourier's Aid-du-Camp being admitted to the Bar, said, I cannot yet officially announce to you, that the citadel of Antwerp is taken, but I can assure you that it has surrendered.

December 14. Further particulars were read from the commissioners sent to the Belgic army. On the evening of the 8th of December, there was in the army chest 445,000 livres in specie, and 243,000 in assignats. The inhabitants of the country will not receive assignats, which proceeds from a number of forged ones having been circulated by the emigrants. On Saturday night Dumourier waited on the commissioners, and laid before them a letter from the war minister, relative to the march of the army. He told them his views differed from those of the executive council, and that he wished some old experienced officers to decide which were the best. The army has plenty of provisions, and is only in want of clothing and forage. Their shoes are of a very bad quality, the leather tearing like paper. The men, however, are all anxious to march, notwithstanding they are almost naked.

LONDON, December 4.

The news from the northern parts of the kingdom appear to be the most alarming. In Scotland there have been several insurrections, but of no other importance than that they shew the turbulent disposition of some of the people there. In Yorkshire, particularly at Sheffield, in Northumberland, and in Durham, a spirit of riot has shewn itself. In imitation of the French, the general cry among these rioters is, let us have a more equal division of property, for why should one man be richer than another?

The number of seditious clubs in and about the metropolis, has likewise become a serious evil. But such is the vigilance of government, and so strong is the spirit of loyalty in the people to support the constitution, that we have no reason to be under very great alarm.

One hundred and twenty persons mostly Irish, are forming a plan of an intended republican system for Great-Britain, at White's hotel in Paris. Paine and Gen. Santerre are alternately chairmen.

Domestic Articles.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.

The Regent of Sweden, in recognizing the French Republic, acted rather prematurely. The proper time for such a measure will be when the new constitution of France is adopted, and in operation. When this takes place, the government of the United States will, if possible, be the first to acknowledge and cordially to congratulate her sister.

Capt. Snow, who arrived here yesterday, in 27 days from Martinico, informs, that on the day he sailed, a capitulation had been agreed upon, that the National Flag of France should be substituted in the room of the Aristocratic Flag, the next day; and that on the same day the flag was hoisted at Guadaloupe. That the downfall of the late spirit of rebellion was complete, and that the market for American produce was good.

A correspondent at Portland says, "We expect the town of Bolton will shortly be incorporated, as it at present abounds with a multiplicity of Citizens."

The legislature of Maryland, in their late session, Resolved that the closed doors of the Federal Senate was a very great grievance! The doors of the Senate of Massachusetts have ever been shut, and yet its citizens do not conceive that they are very greatly oppressed by the measure.—And a patriotic member of the House was lately heard to say, that he would sooner vote for closing the gallery of the House, *intirely*, than to vote for opening one in the Senate—for then, says he, we should do more business, by having less speeches made at the gallery, than we now have.

The following article has been inserted in the Philadelphia papers, as an Oddity: but if such, it was an oddity which every American was happy in exhibiting, at the date of it. Customs and ideas may change, but gratitude ought to be eternal: *Extract from the Journals of Congress, August 23, 1779.*

"Resolved unanimously, "That a committee, consisting of one member from each state, be appointed to congratulate the Minister of France, on the anniversary of the birth of his Most Christian Majesty, and to assure him, that the pleasure we feel on this occasion can be estimated by those only who have a just sense of the extensive blessings which many nations have already derived from his wisdom, justice, and magnanimity, and of the prospect of general happiness to mankind through the influence of his Majesty's virtuous exertions, and glorious example."

Captain Joseph Ingraham, of the brig Hope, of Boston, on a voyage to the N. W. coast of America, in April 1791, made the first discovery (as he supposes) of a cluster of islands; to which he gave the names of Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox.—Washington's Island is in S. lat. 8. 52. long. W. of London 140. 19. and the rest lying near.—Capt. Ingraham called on his officers and men to witness that he "claimed them as a new discovery, and belonging to the United States of America."

Died, at Menotomy, the 2d inst. Capt. Samuel Whittemore, *Æt.* 99. The manly and moral virtues, in all the various relations of brother, husband, father and friend, were, invariably, exhibited in this gentleman. He was not more remarkable for his longevity, and his numerous descendants (his progeny being 185, one of which is the fifth generation) than for his patriotism. When the British troops marched to Lexington, he was 81 years of age, and one of the first on the parade; he was armed with a gun and horse-pistol; after an animated exhortation to the collected militia, to the exertion of bravery and courage, he exclaimed, "If I can only be the instrument of killing one of my country's foes, I shall die in peace." The prayer of this venerable old man was heard—for on the return of the troops, he lay behind a stone wall, and discharging his gun, a soldier immediately fell; he then discharged his pistol and killed another; at which instant a bullet struck his face, and shot away part of his cheek-bone; on which a number of the soldiers ran up to the wall, and gorged their malice on his wounded head; they were heard to exclaim, "We have killed the old rebel." About four hours after, he was found in a mangled situation, his head was covered with blood from the wounds of the bayonets, which were six or eight; but providentially none penetrated so far as to destroy him; his hat & cloaths were shot through in many places, yet he survived to see the complete overthrow of his enemies, and his country enjoy all the blessings of peace and independence.

ALBANY, February 4.

On the 21st ult. that famous new bridge, across the Mohawk river, near old-fort Schuyler was completed, by those very ingenious mechanics, Messrs. Joseph Pierce and Thomas Scott.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. Milledge presented the petition of Oliver Bowen, praying an adjustment and payment of several sums due to him for services rendered the United States during the late war.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing fees in the treasury department for the transfer of public securities.

Mr. Steele in the chair.

The Chairman reported the bill with one amendment, which was read in the House, and by consent, laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr. Murray, from the committee on the Post-Office Law, laid a report on the table.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 18

Mr. Murray, of the committee appointed to revise the Post-Office Law, brought in a report; which was read, and committed for to-morrow.

This report proposes, that pamphlets and magazines should be circulated thro' the medium of the post-office, at a postage of one cent per sheet for any distance not exceeding fifty miles—and two cents for any greater distance.—Some alterations in the present route of the post, and sundry new routes or roads are also proposed.

Reports on the petitions of Francis Sherlock and Hannah Steiner, were read—these were unfavorable to the petitioners.

A report was read on the petition of Ephraim Kemberly—this is favorable to the prayer of the petition, and was accepted—the committee which brought in the report was directed to bring in a bill conformably thereto.

Petitions were read from Wm. Frost, and Jacob Gibson, praying compensation for military services during the late war. Referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition was read from the Directors of the Library Company of the city of Philadelphia, and Trustees of the Loganian Library, praying that books imported for this Library, and other similar institutions, may be exempted from duty. Referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Findley, Murray, and Lawrence.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the House that they have concurred in the bill to authorize an adjustment and settlement of the claim of Joseph Henderson against the United States.

Mr. Heister, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, a bill entitled, An act to promote the progress of useful arts, &c. and An act to repeal part of a resolution of the late Congress of the United States, of the 29th August, 1788, respecting the inhabitants of Post St. Vincennes. The Speaker signed the same.

A message was rec'd from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Secretary Lear—with a map of the territory of the United States on the Potomac—and a report of the commissioners respecting the same.—The Secretary also notified the House, that two acts which originated in the House, had received the President's approbation and signature, viz. An act for licensing and enrolling ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade, and for regulating the same—and an act to fix the compensation of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

In committee of the whole on the amendments reported by a select committee, to the bill in addition to the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States.

Mr. Steele in the chair.

The bill, with the amendments, were read—some opposition was made to the amendments—a motion for the committee to rise, was made and lost—the committee proceeded thro' the discussion of the amendments, and agreed to them all—other amendments were proposed, but not agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the amendments, which being taken into consideration by the House, were adopted, except the last.

Mr. Murray brought forward a lengthy amendment relative to special bail—which he had moved, but which had been disagreed to in committee of the whole. Without deciding on this amendment, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 19.

The communication received yesterday from the President of the United States respecting the Federal Territory, was read, and laid on the table.

A petition from the merchants and traders of Providence, (R. I.) was presented by Mr. Bourn, read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The petition of Caleb Newbold and others, was read and referred as above.

A petition was read from the manufacturers of paper; the design of which is to counteract the petition of the printers and book-sellers, who had petitioned that the duty on imported printing paper of particular descriptions, should be taken off—laid on the table.

A petition was presented by Mr. Gorton, from several officers of the regiment commanded by Col. Seth Warner in the late war, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

A report was brought in by Mr. Dayton, on the petitions of several persons, refugees from Canada during the late war.—This report is favorable to the petitioners—read, and referred to the committee of the whole, on Saturday next.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill authorizing the Comptroller of the Treasury to settle the claim of Thomas Wilhart, a lieutenant of the late army of the United States, passed the Senate with an amendment.

A petition of Thomas Coit was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A second message from the Senate informed the House, that they insist on some, and recede from others of their amendments to the bill to regulate claims to invalid pensions.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some introductory observations relative to a decision of the Judges

of the Supreme Court, made yesterday, respecting the liability of states to be sued by individuals, and which decision is affirmative of that idea—made the following motion, viz.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of the said Constitution, viz.

That no state shall be liable to be made a party defendant, in any of the judicial courts, established, or which shall be established under the authority of the United States, at the suit of any person or persons, whether a citizen or citizens, or a foreigner or foreigners, or of any body politic or corporate, whether within or without the United States—laid on the table.

A report from the Secretary of State, on the petition of John Rogers, was read and laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States by his Secretary Mr. Lear, notifying the House, that an appropriation would be necessary to defray the expense of holding a treaty with the hostile Indian tribes.

Mr. Giles called the attention of the House, to the resolution respecting the Commissioners of the sinking fund.—He proposed as a substitute for that resolution, the following, viz.

Resolved, that the Commissioners for purchasing the public debt, be directed to lay before this House a statement of all their proceedings, not heretofore furnished.

This resolution occasioned some debate.

Mr. Barnwell moved to strike out the word "proceedings," and to insert the word "purchases." After further debate this motion was withdrawn, on a motion of amendment to the following purport, offered by Mr. Sturges, viz. to insert after the words "this House"—*Their resolves as Commissioners approved by the President of the United States, and an account of the purchases made subsequent to their last report.*

The debate was continued on this amendment.—The Ayes and Noes on the same being called, it was negatived—Ayes 30—Noes 31.

Mr. Dayton then moved to strike out—"not heretofore furnished," and to insert under the act for the purchase of the public debt, since the date of their last report.—This motion was lost, Ayes 18—Noes 43.

The Ayes and Noes were then called on the original motion, which was carried in the affirmative; Ayes 39—Noes 22.—As follows:

A Y E S.

Messrs. Althe, Baldwin, Clark, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Key, Kittera, Lee, Macon, Madison, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, I. Smith, J. Steele, Sumpter, Sylvester, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Willis, Greenup, Milledge, Orr, Hindman.—39.

N O E S.

Messrs. Ames, Barnwell, Beuson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Huger, Kitchell, Lawrence, Learned, Livermore, Sedgwick, Storages, Thatcher, Wadsworth, Ward, Leonard.—22.

The message from the President of the United States received this day was read. It specifies that a treaty is to be held with the hostile Tribes, North-West of the Ohio—and is accompanied with an estimate from the Secretary of War, of the probable expense which will attend the same.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Boudinot, White and Wadsworth, was appointed to take the same into consideration.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill in favor of Thomas Wilhart, was concurred in by the House.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid a motion on the table; the purport of which is, that provision be made for the witnesses and clerk who attended the late enquiry into the causes of the failure of the expedition under Gen. St. Clair.

Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

Friday Evening next, being the Birth-Night of the President of the United States, there will be a BALL at the City Dancing Assembly-Room.

A C A R D.

The Managers of the City Dancing Assembly request to be honored with the Company of the Speaker and House of Representatives of the United States, at a BALL, on Friday the 22d February.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is now assembled in Boston. The following extract from Governor Hancock's Speech, at opening the session, comprises the essence of true republicanism, and adverts to the only efficient means of preserving and perpetuating public liberty—PUBLIC EDUCATION.

THE EXTRACT.

"It is the part of a wise people in the day of their prosperity, to recollect the principles which produced their public felicity; or as it is well expressed in the declaration of rights prefixed to the form of our Government, 'A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and a constant adherence to those of Piety, Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Industry and Frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of Liberty, and to maintain a free Government.'"

Amongst the means by which our Government has been raised to its present height of prosperity, that of Education has been the most efficient: you will therefore encourage and support our University and Academies; but more watchfully, the Grammar and other Town Schools. These offer equal advantages to poor and rich, and should the support of such institutions be neglected, that kind of Education, which a free Government requires, to maintain its force, would very soon be forgotten."

The administration of Great-Britain carries a greater majority in Parliament in the present session, than it has at almost any former period. On the late motions of Mr. Fox, the minorities were very small, viz. Fifty on the amendment proposed to the address to the King, and Forty in favor of sending an Ambassador to France.—Notwithstanding this, there is reason to expect that the business of a reform will not be lost sight of—and that Ministry itself will favor every legal and temperate proposition for that purpose. If they do not, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to predict a convulsed state of things at a period not very remote.

Subscriptions for erecting Bridges over Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, in New-Jersey, having been opened in New-York and Newark, were immediately filled—so that the public may expect those highly necessary works will be speedily undertaken and executed.

Price Current at Quebec, Jan. 16.

Butter per lb. from 8 to 12 coppers; Turkeys 1s. 6d. each; Geese 8d. to 10d. Fowls 8d. to 10d. a pair? Flour 7s. to 8s. per cwt. Beef 2 to 4 coppers per lb. Mutton, by the carcass, 2s. 6d. to 3s.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated Jan. 31.

"As a sample of the plenty which abounds in our country, I will mention two instances.—The day before our last anniversary Thanksgiving, there were fifteen hundred turkeys and seven hundred and sixty geese, sold in the market of this town; and the day before Christmas, twelve hundred turkeys, and upwards of six hundred geese, were sold: besides these, the supplies of fowls, beef, pork, mutton, &c. were immense. Our Glass-Works are now going on with spirit; they make about 200 sheets per week, near four feet diameter, of the best Glass I ever saw."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mirabeau has told us in the *National Gazette*, what are the *fermenters* of Monarchy and Aristocracy. Condorcet, in a subsequent *Gazette*, has added some *after-runners*. The latter supposes that the pure spirit of that deified saint, Mirabeau, who, every body knows, hated vice all his life long, and who died a martyr to it, as fame tells us, that chaste, sober patriot soul, from the region appointed for such sort of people, looks down on the United States with pain and sorrow to see the vices they indulge in, and the dangers that await them. They intimate, he had rather go back and take his chance, than stay and be a spectator. It seems as if these kindred spirits were not ignorant of each other's state, and our Mirabeaus make use of the spirit of the departed as their familiar.

Is it, or is it not to be regretted, that as Mirabeau has left his principles behind him, he has not left his talents. His disciples are as profligate, not as wise.

We are told in certain orations, of the magic of the Funding System. There seems to be a magic which sometimes inspires the orators to condemn it, as giving the holders of the certificates too much—and at others they condemn it, as not having given enough; and they urge the propriety of giving the balance saved by the public to the officers. Thus, as sorcery and magic work on the party, the crowd is sometimes white and sometimes black. Can these conjurers tell how much the public has saved by giving too much to the creditors.

There are certain persons who would be suited by having no laws. There are others who have urgent reasons to carry them still further. They must have dishonest laws. No wonder then we have a clamor from all the tribe who hunger and thirst to see inquiry established by law. They hate monied systems, and all plans of public credit. Paper bills and tender acts, having neither of those corrupting ingredients, money or credit, in them, would fit their fancy to a hair.

There is a complaint that the distant parts of the Union are not completely informed of the nature of public measures. If that complaint is well grounded, it affords a good reason for the people at a distance being very slow to believe evil reports of their government, as they are very liable to be deceived, and imposed upon. It should be remarked, that falsehood out-travels the post. The carriers of false news do not wait to make up their mail, nor are they detained as any post-office. In proportion as there is a defect of true information in any part of the Union, there is an abundance of that which is not true. The best remedy for this mischief, is for the people to suspend their judgments on public measures, till they can get possessed of sufficient grounds to form them maturely.

There are certain popularity seekers, who go about to all public meetings like so many pedlars. It is a barter trade—lies against public officers, and abuse of Congress without measure, are trucked off for party influence and votes.

INFORMATION.

PRAY what avails the call for information, To make more wise the fages of the nation, The more the light, the darkness is the greater; The Lord enlighten then our legislature!

Died, Monday the 11th inst. Mrs. MARY BRINGHURST, wife of Mr. John Bringhurst, merchant, of this city.—Mrs. Bringhurst was amiable—she possessed a sweetness of disposition, and pleasing brilliancy of imagination—which, with her personal attractions, rendered her highly engaging as a companion—but she possessed more solid qualities, which secured the heart, and rivetted the attachment of the husband and the friend.

Long, long shall memory on thy virtues dwell,
And long lament the stroke by which they fell!

PRICE OF STOCKS.

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3 per Cents,	11/8
Deferred,	11/8
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- I. The work is printing on a superfine paper,
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to be paid for when delivered, the price of one
volume to be paid in advance, and the price of
each succeeding volume to be paid on deliver-
ing the volume preceding it. No part of the
work will be delivered unless paid for.
 - III. In the course of the publication will be de-
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gantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by
far exceed in number those given in any other
scientific dictionary. At the close of the pub-
lication will be delivered an elegant front-
piece, the dedication, preface, and proper ti-
tle pages for the different volumes.
- It is expected the work will be completed in
about eighteen volumes in quarto.
- Those who wish to become possessors of
this valuable work will please to be early in their
applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.
Jan. 23.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.
INFORMATION is hereby given to all the
military Invalids of the United States, that
the sums to which they are entitled for six
months of their annual pension, from the 4th day
of September 1792, and which will become due
on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on
the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans
within the States respectively, under the usual
regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be ac-
companied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifi-
ing that the person possessing the same is in fact
an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which,
as such, he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeable to the following
form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices
of the county of _____ in the State of _____
and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom
the original certificate in his possession was given,
of which the following is a copy (the cer-
tificate given by the State to be recited). That he
served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the
time he was disabled, and that he now resides
in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided
there for the last _____ years, previous to which
he resided in _____

In case an Invalid should apply for payment
by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the
certificate and oath before recited, must produce
a special letter of attorney agreeable to the fol-
lowing form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ State of _____
do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____
my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of
my pension for six months, as an Invalid
of the United States, from the 4th day of Sep-
tember 1792, and ending the 4th day of March
1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of _____

Acknowledged before me,
Applications of executors and administrators
must be accompanied with legal evidence of their
respective offices, and also of the time the
Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.
By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

The Printers in the respective States are re-
quested to publish the above in their Newspapers for
the space of 2 months.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793.
WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in
the Bank of the United States may pre-
fer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to re-
ceiving them in America,
RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the
Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States
residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive
either in London or in Amsterdam, the half
yearly dividends which may be declared there-
on—in London at the rate of one pound sterling
for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or
in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current
money for every forty cents and four mills—the
dividend declared in January of each year, to
be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the se-
cond Monday of July following—and the divid-
end declared in July of each year, to be paid in
London or in Amsterdam on the second Mon-
day of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (pre-
vious to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be
paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give au-
thentic notice to the President and Directors of
the Bank at which of the said Cities he will re-
ceive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,
THAT the Cashier be authorized to receive
from the proprietor of any number of com-
pleat shares, such Certificates, not in his own
name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after
cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or
Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such
proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of
compleat shares in the capital stock of the Bank,
the Certificates of the shares transferred be can-
celled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be
issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future
issued, be for one or more shares, as the pro-
prietor may request; and the new Certificate or
Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers
with those in lieu of which they are issued.

epgw

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Insurance Company.

At a general meeting (by adjournment) of
the Insurance Company of North-America,
on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,

THAT the Instalments which, according to
the Constitution, will become due on the second
Monday of July and January next, or either of
them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an
earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying
such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a
proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter
to be made, calculating such share from the first
day of the month succeeding such payments re-
spectively. Extra from the Minutes.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.

Advertisement.

Mr. JOSHUA HARRIN,
SIR,

YOU will please to take notice, that I intend
to file a Bill in the High Court of Chancery,
in the State of Maryland, to compel you to con-
vey the following Tracts of LAND, to wit—

Harbin's Lot, containing one hundred acres of
land; Evans's Chance, containing fifty acres of
land; Piney Grove, containing seventy-two and
one half acres of land; and part of James's Tract,
containing twenty-five acres; in the whole, two
hundred and forty-seven and one half acres of
land; situate, lying and being, in Montgomery
County, in the State of Maryland; agreeable to
your Bond of Conveyance, entered into by you
to me the twenty-sixth day of November, 1781.

I am, with due respect, thy friend,

JOSEPH EVANS.

Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland,
February 1st, 1792. (cp 10w)

A New Post-Road.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-
road from Reading, in the State of Penn-
sylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of
the Genesee river, Notice is hereby given, that
proposals will be received at the General Post-
Office, for carrying a weekly mail between
Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the
following route, to wit: the Great Road now
improving between Reading and the town of
Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal
Sack creek; thence to Locoming creek; thence
in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga
river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th
of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the
mail to commence within one month after-
wards.

Necessary Post-Offices are to be established on
the route, and such persons appointed Post-
masters as the Contractor shall name, and the
Postmaster-General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this
mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to
the Postmaster-General the days and hours of its
arrival and departure at and from the principal
Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be
most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to
be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the
hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted,
on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay;
and for the non-performance of a trip, the Con-
tractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight
years. During its continuance the Contractor is
to receive the rates of postage by law established,
and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying
letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as
shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are
or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.
General Post-Office, Jan. 28, 1793.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Po-
townack, adjoining the town of Alexandria
and in a line of direction towards the Federal
City and George Town, in full view of each place,
commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent
country of Maryland and Virginia, for many
miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying di-
rectly on the river, will be sold, with the im-
provements, which are, a two-story framed
dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office,
brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed
barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-
house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and
highly improved, with a number of other ne-
cessary improvements; the whole of the land
enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres
laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its
contiguity to those three towns must render it an
object worthy the attention of any person who
wishes to invest money in a property that must
enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid in-
crease of the Federal City, Alexandria and
George Town. This property lies nearly in a
central situation to each place. The Potowmack
at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour,
capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It
may not be improper to observe, that men of
judgment think a profitable and convenient
Ferry might be created here to the City of
Washington and the Maryland shores leading to
Baltimore and Philadelphia. Also to sell, 215
acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant,
which will suit well to supply the above in
wood and timber. The title may be seen to the
above property, which is indisputable, and terms
known by application to the subscriber, living
on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

cp am

December 12th, 1792.

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare
the Public Buildings, &c. within the City
of Washington, for the reception of Congress
and for their permanent residence after the year
1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1 Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost }	50,000
1 Cash Prize	25,000
1 ditto	20,000
1 ditto	15,000
1 ditto	10,000
2 ditto	5,000 are 10,000
10 ditto	1,000 10,000
20 ditto	500 10,000
100 ditto	100 10,000
200 ditto	50 10,000
400 ditto	25 10,000
1,000 ditto	20 20,000
15,000 ditto	10 150,000

16,737 Prizes Dollars 350,000
33,263 Blanks

The sole design of this Lottery being to faci-
litate other improvements together with the Public
Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Com-
missioners that these may be effected with as
few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how
far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme
of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of
the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to
the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn a-
gainst its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, without
deduction, in one month after the drawing, by
the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such
Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the
9th of September next, at the City of Washing-
ton.

Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickens, City
Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. James West
& Co. Baltimore; of Mr. Peter Gilman, Boston;
and at such other places as will be hereafter
published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will
be given for the best Plan of an elegant and con-
venient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold
Baths, Stables, and other out houses, if presented
on or before the 10th of April next; and a pre-
ference will be given to the Artist for a Con-
tract, provided he be duly qualified to
compleat his plan. The ground on which
the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will
be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a
back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and
estimates of the expense will be expected
with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000
dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the
utmost limit in the expense intended for this
purpose.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be of-
fered for sale at auction, by the Commis-
sioners, on the 17th day of September next.—
One fourth part of the purchase money is to be
paid down, the residue at three equal annual pay-
ments with yearly interest on the whole principal
unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of
Maryland, concerning the Territory of Co-
lumbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by
deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands
within that part of the said Territory which lies with-
in this State, in the same manner as if he was a ci-
zen of this State; and the same lands may be con-
veyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by
his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens
of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall,
in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other
privilege of a citizen."

Jan. 19.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,
TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 180 fathoms long,

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. cp am

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-Street, near Fourth-Street,
23 feet front, has two parlours below, the
front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is
18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½
by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in
this house, besides the garret is divided into
three rooms, in two of them there are fire-
places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-
Street, and 52 feet upon 4th Street; there are two
good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20-1-8
feet, the other 25 by 18-1-2 feet, and seven com-
plete bed-chambers; besides the garret is di-
vided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-
places. The kitchens are good ones, and are
under the houses; the largest house has also a
house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall
be a communication from both of these houses
to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to
supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these
houses, there will be compleat stables and coach
houses, for both houses; they will be finished
in the most compleat manner, and the keys
ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the
other half may be paid by instalments, or the
whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest
and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Sub-
scriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds
sixteen shillings and six pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two
and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. cp am

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Ne-
gro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three
years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a
well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large
mouth, and shows his teeth very much when
talking; had on when he went away, a brown
linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with
a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons
which appear to have been very gay; a pair of
white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn
stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them,
and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are al-
most new. Said Negro was formerly the prop-
erty of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent
County, near George-Town Cross Roads, de-
ceased, and has for several years been employed
in that neighbourhood, and principally by Mr.
Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James
Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is
well acquainted with, and is what he prefers;
and has been engaged in driving a waggon from
said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until
August last. I expect he will make his way for
the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-
Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above re-
ward will be paid if delivered to me in this
place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal,
so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow,
and when taken, will make his escape, unless
particularly secured.

EASTON,

OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

RUN-AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, THE 12th APRIL,

A NEGRO BOY, named Zeb; slim and tall,
sixteen years old; came to Samuel Lipin-
cot's at Bordentown on the 15th, said his name
was Henry, and left that place the 27th May.—
On the 27th day of June, he was taken up in
Bucks County, and carried before a Magistrate,
said he was free, and that he lived on the Sul-
quehannah—that a person by the name of Abra-
ham Prall, took him three days journey from
home, and turned him adrift with one dollar.—
He asked the Justice for a pass to go to his fa-
ther, and nothing appeared to the contrary.—
He lived with one Thomas Paxwell till the 19th
of this instant, and then made his escape from
him; he called his name Peter Johnston—had
on an old Grey Coating Round Jacket, lined
with red baize; an old pair Leather Breeches,
and an old Felt Hat. Whoever takes up said
Boy, and brings him to JACOB MERSERAU, on
Staten-Island, shall receive TWENTY DOL-
LARS, with reasonable charges, paid by
JACOB MERSERAU, Lieut. Col.
Dec. 29. 1aw6w

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation
from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,

Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets,
N. B. A few Boxes of the above HYSON for sale.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels
Enquire of the PRINTER.